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## NAPLES.

| Date.   | Name of ship. | Tra-choma. | Favus. | Suspected trachoma. | Suspected favus. | Other causes. | Total. |
|---------|---------------|------------|--------|---------------------|------------------|---------------|--------|
| Aug. 10 | Sicilia ..... | 8          | 1      | 10                  | .....            | 1             | 20     |

For the week ended August 10, 1905, the following reports of infectious diseases were officially registered:

*Smallpox*.—There were reported 4 cases at Messina, 4 cases at Palermo (Catania), 2 cases at Aquilonia (Avellino), 1 case at Milan, and 1 case at Montorio (Rome).

*Measles*.—Few cases are now reported.

*Scarlatina*.—Prevailing in 2 communes of the province of Girgenti.

*Enteric fever*.—A great number of cases were reported at Milan and in several communes of the province of Milan. Cases were reported, too, at Rome. The malady is widely spread in the province of Ravenna.

*Diphtheria*.—Cases are reported at Arezzo, Milan, and in the province of Girgenti.

*Malarial diseases*.—The number of cases is increasing everywhere. A great number were reported in the province of Avellino.

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis*.—Very few and sporadic cases were reported.

## JAMAICA.

*Report from Kingston*.—Quarantine declared against New Orleans and the Republic of Panama.

Vice-Consul Orrett reports, August 9, as follows:

By an official publication the governor of this island has declared New Orleans, as well as the Republic of Panama (including the Canal Zone), to be infected places within the meaning of the quarantine laws, in view of the prevalence of yellow fever in those respective places.

## JAPAN.

*Reports from Yokohama*.—Inspection of vessels—Diagnosis of plague in case landed from steamship Keijo Maru at Shimonoseki proved incorrect—Plague at Chiba Ken.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, July 29 and August 5, as follows:

During the week ended July 22, 1905, bills of health were issued after inspection to 3 steamships having an aggregate personnel of 389 crew and 309 passengers. Fifty-nine steerage passengers were bathed and their body clothing disinfected. One hundred and ninety-three would-be steerage emigrants to the United States were examined with special reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease contemplated by the United States immigration laws.